

Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources, that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim October 22-29, 1995 as WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK in New Jersey.

GIVEN, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five and of the Independence of the United States, the two hundred nineteenth.

CHRISTINE T. WHITMAN,
Governor.

TRIBUTE TO DON P. JOHNSON

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to introduce you and my other colleagues to a fine, outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, Mr. Don P. Johnson. On October 8, 1995, Don, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement after 19 years of service on the Munster Town Council. This commemorative dinner will be held at the Center for Visual Arts in Munster, IN.

Don has dedicated his life to public service throughout the years. A resident of Munster since 1971, he has been on the town council since 1977. On four different occasions, including this last term, Don has occupied the position of town council president. When he was not serving as president, he held the position of planning commissioner.

Moreover, Don has been employed as a financial analyst for LTV Steel Corp. since 1961, and he has been a "Stick With Steel" recycling representative.

In addition, community service has been a large part of Don's life. Don has served on the Main Street Task Force as a cochair, the Community Hospital board, the Lake County Solid Waste District, and the Munster Foundation Board as the director. In 1995, Don was appointed president of the Northwest Indiana Council of Towns and Smaller Cities [IACT]. In this capacity, he attended many IACT events while serving occasionally as a panelist. Don has also been active on the Munster Chamber of Commerce as an associate member, and a patron supporter of Munster High School drama and athletics programs. Moreover, Don serves on the Munster Lions Club, and he has been honored for attendance and fund raising. In 1995, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the Lions Club. As a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Don serves as an auditing committee member, and he also supports the Habitat for Humanity and food pantry.

Don has also saved time to raise a successful family with his wife, Nancy, who is a teacher. Don and Nancy have raised three children: Gayle, and Air Force Academy graduate and teacher; Amy a teacher; and Douglas, a landscape architect. In addition, Don and Nancy have four wonderful grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you, and my other colleagues, congratulate Don on his retirement

from the Munster Town Council. His hard work and dedication to the council, as well as Indiana's First Congressional District, should be commemorated.

TRIBUTE TO HOOVER ADAMS, HARNETT COUNTY LEADER

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, probably no one had done more to put Harnett County, NC, on the map than Mr. Hoover Adams, civic leader and newspaper publisher. Mr. Hoover Adams of Dunn, NC, and his wife Mellicent Stalder Adams originally of Salem, NE, last month celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. The celebratory dinner and receptions that surrounded the 50th wedding anniversary very clearly evidenced the high esteem in which the Hoover Adams family is held locally, nationally, and even internationally.

In the days around September 2, 1995, events held in Dunn, NC, honoring the Hoover Adams couple and family were attended by locals from all walks of life as well as dignitaries from all over. The Ambassador from the Ukraine, Dr. Scherbak, and his wife, traveled from Washington to honor the Adams family. U.S. Senator JESSE HELMS, Congressman DAVID FUNDERBURK, U.S. Ambassador to Barbados Jeanette Hyde, North Carolina Secretary of State Rufus Edmisten, and a personal representative of the Governor, George McCotter. Mr. Adams was presented with the Order of the Long Leaf Pine by Mr. McCotter. Mayors, sheriffs, superintendents, town council members, company and bank presidents, and many other officials and community leaders were present at a reception whose line continued for hours.

At a smaller dinner attended by some of the best and closest friends of the Hoover Adams family such as Mr. Jesse Alphin, Mr. Graham Henry, and Mr. John Wellons, longtime acquaintances gave glowing tribute to the couple for their contributions to the city of Dunn, the county of Harnett, and the State of North Carolina. Most telling and moving were the tributes given by the children of the Hoover Adamses. The fact that Brent, Bart, and Maere Kay spoke so highly of their parents speaks volumes about the close-knit family and its values. Hoover and Mellicent also have six lovely grandchildren.

The Raleigh News and Observer and other newspapers have highlighted the fact that Mr. Hoover Adams has been a political power in his own right and has been a friend of many high-ranking officeholders. He served as press consultant and campaign aide to former U.S. Senator Robert Morgan, who also paid tribute to Mr. Adams, and as a delegate at the 1968 and 1972 Democratic National Conventions. Mr. Hoover Adams has been actively involved in policies and has always been a conservative Democrat.

He has been a world traveler par excellence, visiting and reporting on dozens of countries on several continents. It has helped inform and educate the citizens of Harnett County and North Carolina about other places near and far. I had the pleasure of traveling with Mr. Adams to Bucharest, Romania in No-

vember 1994, and witnessing first-hand his travel skills as a gentleman and observer.

Perhaps most notable have been the extraordinary contributions of this special couple and family to Dunn and Harnett County, North Carolina. An indefatigable promoter of his city and county, Mr. Hoover Adams has made a major impact during the past 50-plus years.

He was born in Dunn on March 6, 1920, the son of Alexander Benton Adams and Lou Flora Morgan Adams. In 1937 he graduated from Dunn High School, and later attended Officer Candidate School in the U.S. Army. He served during World War II in the European Theater of Operations as an aide to Major General William C. Lee, also a Dunn native, who was the founder of America's Airborne Army. He also served in London, England, and in Indianapolis, IN and completed military service as a captain—serving at one time as assistant public relations director of the Troop Carrier Command.

Mr. Hoover Adams with the help, support and love of his wife, achieved something quite remarkable by founding a daily newspaper that has lasted 45 years to date, the first edition being published on December 6, 1950. He founded the Daily Record with hard work, long hours, and little money, but with a determination not to give up and not to fail. He was not given much of a chance by others in the industry. In 1978, he bought a competing daily newspaper called the Dunn Dispatch. Today the Daily Record is one of only about 400 independently owned daily newspapers in America. It also publishes the Central Carolina Consumer, the Harnett County News, and the Angier Independent.

Few individuals can match the civic involvement and contributions of Hoover Adams. He helped reactivate the Dunn Chamber of Commerce after World War II, served as president of the chamber, and was named Man of the Year by the chamber. He was also a founder of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He served as president of the Dunn Rotary Club longer than any other member. He also served as a chairman of the local board of the Raleigh Federal Savings Bank, and for over 20 years as a member of the local board of NationsBank, formerly NCNB. For 20 years he was the chairman of the board of Eastern Carolina Regional Housing Authority of Goldsboro. He served virtually every charitable fundraising organization in the county including the Red Cross, the American Cancer Society, the Heart Fund, the Boy Scouts, and the Girl Scouts.

His interest in local educational and religious institutions reflected his strong religious faith. He is a member of the board of trustees of Heritage Bible College, member of the presidential board of advisors of Campbell University, and former Deacon of Hood Memorial Christian Church. A nondrinker, he served as chairman of the Dunn ABC board. He is a 32d-degree Mason and a member of the Scottish Rite and Dunn Shrine Club.

Perhaps one of his favorite projects was the General William C. Lee Airborne Museum which he helped found and now serves as president. He has been the driving force behind the General Lee Commission which sponsors an annual citywide celebration attracting major political and military figures from across the country. The General William Lee

Museum is perhaps Dunn's most famous landmark and was certainly a major factor in Dunn being named an All-America City.

As one who started his newspaper career while still in high school writing Boy Scout news for E.C. Daniel, Jr.—who later married Margaret Truman—it is fitting that on November 2, 1995, Mr. Adams will be given a high honor by the Boy Scouts of America. So I am happy to pay tribute to an outstanding American and a great son of Dunn and Harnett County and North Carolina: Mr. Hoover Adams who always credits “the Lord and my friends” for his success.

A LAST U.S. COLONY

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, the islands of Palau rest at the far western edge of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean. Few Americans know that these islands exist, let alone realize that they are only now emerging from U.S. control after nearly 50 years of U.N.-sanctioned trusteeship. But are the Palauans really achieving independence? Are their cherished goals of self-determination really being met?

Sadly, the people of Palau have not achieved all that they set out for, and our Government and its policies have been a major hindrance to the full development of political and economic self-sufficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to review a definitive history of this relationship, “The last U.S. Colony,” written by Prof. Marc Landy of Boston College. It would be inappropriate to reprint the entire manuscript in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I commend you to his introduction and conclusion.

THE LAST U.S. COLONY

(By Marc Landy)

On October 1, 1994 the United States officially ceased to be a colonial power. Its last dependency, Palau, a tiny archipelago at the western end of what used to be called Micronesia, formally became free. Palau had been administered as a strategic trust under authority granted to the United States by the United Nations. It was the last remaining UN trust territory. Unfortunately the jubilation that should have accompanied the end of the colonial era must be muted by Palau's woefully inadequate preparation for self-government. Neither its economy nor its political system are sufficiently mature to enable it to face the rigors of independence, this despite almost fifty years of American oversight.

Palau now threatens to become yet another of the long list of small new nations to sink into the abyss, of poverty, tyranny and chaos. This article examines what went wrong in Palau and what can be done to prevent its economic and political ruin. Compared to the problems facing many other small states in the third world, Palau's difficulties are relatively tractable and simple. It is not riven by ethnic conflict. Nor does it suffer the scourges of ill health and illiteracy. If the world community cannot prevent Palau's ruin it has little chance of doing so where conditions are worse. On the other hand, Palau presents a good vantage point from which to consider general questions of political and economic development. Precisely because it provides a simpler can-

vas, the broader problems and possibilities it illustrates reveal themselves more clearly and starkly.

The result of fifty years of American hegemony over Palau has been to create a regime which is fundamentally at odds with American political and economic principles. The U.S. prides itself on being a democratic republic founded on principles of liberty and personal security but it fostered a regime in Palau that is replete with corruption and political intimidation. In the past decade, one president has been assassinated and another has committed suicide. Dissidents have been abused and murdered. An atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust pervades island politics.

Despite America's commitment to private enterprise, Palau has failed to develop a viable private sector. It has become a remittance economy, dependent upon U.S. aid, and remittances from Palauans living overseas. The tourist trade is growing but still small. Agriculture, vital during the pre-war Japanese occupation, has dwindled. Commercial fishing in Palauan waters is conducted mostly by foreigners.

And yet, the island is not poor. The United States spends in excess of thirty million dollars a year in Palau. This amounts to more than two thousand dollars per Palauan, more per capita than the federal government spends on any single American state, and twice as much as it does for any state except Alaska. These U.S. funds go, for the most part, directly to the government to pay for the bulk of its administrative overhead. They compromise 60% of the government of Palau's revenue. Because two out of three Palauan workers is employed by the government, these remittances are in fact the major source of the island's prosperity.

This dual failure is the result of both sins of omission and sins of commission. On the one hand, the U.S. was inattentive to the whole matter of economic development and failed to perceive the negative impact on entrepreneurship and work habits of providing so much direct aid. On the other hand it abetted corruption and swindle which in turn established a repressive political atmosphere.

Palau's deepest political and economic weaknesses are a direct result of American policy. The United States stifled much of whatever initiative existed for building a sustainable economy by smothering it with largely unearned remittances. It intervened in the domestic political life of the Republic in a manner that encouraged factionalism and corruption and discouraged serious deliberation about the country's future.

The U.S. was not capricious. Its actions were guided by two conceptual premises. The first stems from a geo-political obsession. The intensity of the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union meant that places, even small and remote ones, needed to be brought under the U.S. banner to prevent them from falling prey to the Soviets. This type of outlook predates the Cold War. It typified the 19th Century colonial competition between France Britain and Germany. That urge to gobble up territory around the globe was fueled less by a positive desire to rule faraway places than by a fear of ceding them to rivals.

The second premises derives from Wilsonian Progressivism. It posited not only that all peoples were entitled to self-determination but that no great preparation was needed to enable them to exercise it wisely. At first glance, this seems to conflict with the prior premise. But, in practice the two were reconcilable. The trick was to make sure that the indigenous people freely chose to pursue American military geo-political interests. Hence the willingness of the U.S. to subsidize the Palauan economy, bribe many of Palau's

political leaders and, generally encourage dependency.

It has become all too fashionable to criticize “Cold War thinking” as if the Cold War was some sort of mistake that could have been easily averted. This is not my contention. In the aftermath of World War II it was understandable for the military to place great value on the islands it had so recently shed blood to conquer. Thirty years later, however, after revolutions in communications and transportation, the “coaling station” mentality that took every Pacific Island to be a vital refueling depot has become outmoded.

In the Cold War context, it also made sense for the Department of State, seeking to contrast American commitment to freedom with the Soviet urge to dominate, would insist that military objectives be rendered compatible with national self-determination. But as the Soviet threat receded, the need to exaggerate Palau's readiness for independence should have disappeared as well. By the 1970's, so many former French, British, and Belgian colonies in Africa and Asia had crashed and burned as a result of ethnic strife, demagogic political leadership, and economic incompetence that the language of self determination and liberation came to sound increasingly hollow and shrill. The tragedy is that the modes of thinking that dominated the immediate postwar era did not evolve as the objective circumstances changed. The story of Palau is above all one of the mischiefs caused by the inability to reconsider policy premises in the light of new realities.

The consequence is that Palau has been set free to fail. To survive economically and thrive politically it must live up to standards that it has not been prepared to meet. Rather than provide needed assistance and criticism, the United States, will, in all likelihood, abstain, rationalizing its default on the basis of respect for Palau's sovereignty.

What is done cannot be undone. A return to colonial status, in Palau or elsewhere, is unthinkable. But if Palau, and places like it, are to progress, a more active and responsible reinvolvement by former colonial powers is both ethically and practically necessary. Such efforts are likely to prove more politically palatable if they are carried out on a multilateral basis.

Palau's problems were born of great power rivalry, they could well be solved by great power cooperation. Like the U.S., Japan is Palau's former colonizer. It is relatively close to Palau physically and provides the bulk of Palau's current tourist business. It is therefore a very good candidate to serve as a partner with the United States in an effort to help Palau.

Because Palau has among the most beautiful and diverse coral reefs in the world, it has vast tourist potential. Currently it has neither the trained workforce nor the infrastructure to fully capitalize on this great economic opportunity. Also, the fragility of those reefs require that visitation be tightly controlled. Rather than lamenting the devastation to come, a great opportunity exists for treating Palau as a model for the creation of an ecologically sustainable, profitable, tourist industry.

This specific objective could serve as the basis for a pilot project, testing the feasibility of joint Japan-United States involvement in Palau. The two powers would co-sponsor a team of scientists, engineers and representatives from environmental organization and the tourist industry to work with Palau on developing a plan for sustainable tourism. If Palau proved willing to abide by the plan, and particularly by the fiscal “strings” it would inevitably contain, the two nations